Forma nona.

$$1.\ \frac{dz_{-1}^{n}\sqrt{e+fz^{n}}}{g+hz^{n}}=y.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g+hz^{n}}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{df}{h}+\frac{eh-fg}{h}xx}=v.\ \frac{\frac{4fg}{-4eh}s\frac{-2fg}{+2eh}xv+\frac{2dfv}{x}}{nfh}=t.$$

$$2.\ \frac{dz_{-1}^{2n}\sqrt{e+fz^{n}}}{g+hz^{n}}=y.\sqrt{\frac{d}{g+hz^{n}}}=x.\sqrt{\frac{df}{h}+\frac{eh-fg}{h}xx}=v.\frac{\frac{4egh}{-4fgg}s\frac{-2egh}{+2fgg}xv+\frac{2}{3}dh\frac{v^3}{x^3}-2dfg\frac{v}{x}}{nfhh}=t.$$

Forma decima.

Fig. 6,7.

$$1.\ \frac{dz^{n-1}}{\overline{g+hz^{n}}\ \sqrt{e+fz^{n}}}=y.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g+hz^{n}}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{df}{h}+\frac{eh-fg}{h}xx}=v.\ \frac{2xv-4s}{nf}=t=\frac{4}{nt}ADGa.$$

$$2.\ \frac{dz^{2n-1}}{\overline{g+hz^{n}}\ \sqrt{e+fz^{n}}}=y.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g+hz^{n}}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{df}{h}+\frac{eh-fg}{h}xx}=v.\ \frac{4gs-2gxv+\frac{2dv}{x}}{nfh}=t.$$

Forma undecima.

$$1.\ dz^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{e+fz^{n}}{g+hz^{n}}}=y.\begin{cases}\sqrt{g+hz^{n}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{eh-fg}{h}+\frac{f}{h}xx}=v.\\ \sqrt{h+gz^{-n}}=\xi.\ \sqrt{\frac{fg-eh}{g}+\frac{e}{g}\xi\xi}=\Upsilon.\end{cases}\frac{dxv^3z^{-n}-4dfs-4de\sigma}{nfg-neh}=t.$$

$$2.\ dz_{-1}^{n}\sqrt{\frac{e+fz^{n}}{g+gz^{n}}}=y.\ \sqrt{g+hz^{n}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{eh-fg}{h}+\frac{f}{h}xx}=v.\ \frac{2d}{nh}s=t.$$

$$3.\ dz_{-1}^{2n}\sqrt{\frac{e+fz^{n}}{g+hz^{n}}}=y\ \sqrt{g+hz^{n}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{eh-fg}{h}+\frac{f}{h}xx}=v.\ \frac{dhxv^3\frac{-3dfg}{-deh}s}{2nfhh}=t.$$

In

In Tabulis hisce, series Curvarum cujusq; formæ utrinq; in infinitum continuari potest. Scilicet in Tabula prima, in numeratoribus arearum formæ tertiæ & quartæ, numeri coefficientes initialium terminorum (2, —4, 16, —96, 868, &c.) generantur multiplicando numeros —2, —4, —6, —10, &c. in se continuo, & subsequentium terminorum coefficientes ex initialibus derivantur multiplicando ipsos gradatim, in Forma quidem tertia, per $-\frac{3}{2}$, $-\frac{5}{4}$, $-\frac{7}{6}$, $-\frac{9}{8}$, $-\frac{11}{10}$ &c. in quarta vero per $-\frac{1}{2}$, $-\frac{3}{4}$, $-\frac{5}{6}$, $-\frac{7}{8}$, $-\frac{9}{10}$, &c. Et Denominatorum coefficientes 3, 15, 105, &c. prodeunt multiplicando numeros 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. in se continuo.

In secunda vero Tabula, series Curvarum formæ primæ, secundæ, quintæ, sextæ, nonæ & decimæ ope solius divisionis, & formæ reliquæ ope Propositionis tertiæ & quartæ, utrinq; producuntur in infinitum.

Quinetiam hæ series mutando signum numeri n variari solent. Sic enim, e. g. Curva $\frac{d}{z}\sqrt{e+fz^{n}}=y$, evadit $\frac{d}{z^{\frac{1}{2}n+1}}\sqrt{f+ez^{n}}$.

PROP. IX. THEOR. VIII.

Sit ADIC Curva quævis Abscissam habens AB=z & Ordinatam BD=y, & sit AEKC Curva alia cujus Ordinata BE æqualis est prioris areæ *Fig.* 9.

ABC